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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/982,210	10/17/2001	Sridatta Viswanath	SUN-P6535NP US/NC	7389
35690	7590	07/31/2006	EXAMINER	
MEYERTONS, HOOD, KIVLIN, KOWERT & GOETZEL, P.C. 700 LAVACA, SUITE 800 AUSTIN, TX 78701			ALLEN, WILLIAM J	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				3625

DATE MAILED: 07/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/982,210	VISWANATH ET AL.
	Examiner William J. Allen	Art Unit 3625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 July 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 and 17-25 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-15 and 17-25 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 October 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Prosecution History Summary

Claims 1-15 and 17-25 are pending.

Response to Amendment

The affidavit filed on 7/10/2006 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the following references:

- Rivera et al. US 2002/0107699
- Katz et al. US 2002/0174000

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see pages 2-4, filed 7/10/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-5, 7-8, 11-15, 17-21 and 23-25 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 1-5, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Edwards et al. (US 5,577,780, herein referred to Edwards).**

Regarding claim 1, Edwards teaches:

an applications content mapping module for automatically mapping electronic purchase requisition application content of a first data format processed internally to a second data format to determine corresponding data objects (see at least: abstract, col. 3 lines 16-21, col. 3 line 66-col. 4 line 10).

a database for storing data descriptors describing the contents of said electronic purchase requisition applications, said database further storing data object and attributes pertinent to said electronic purchase requisition applications content wherein said tags of said first data format correspond to data objects and attributes in said database (see at least: abstract, col. 1 lines 54-62, col. 2 lines 2-8, col. 3 line 66-col. 4 line 10, col. 4 line 33-40, col. 5 lines 46-54, col. 6 line 48-56, col. 7 lines 3-7Fig. 2, 3, and 11).

wherein said applications content mapping module is configured to map said first data format to tags of said second data format to determine data objects and attributes

in said database corresponding to content in said second format (see at least: abstract, col. 7 line 3-col. 8 line 13). Note segments such as 'header' and 'trailer'.

applications content translation logic in response to receiving a particular purchase request associated with a particular purchasing requisitioner, for dynamically presenting translated applications content in a third format, suitable for delivery to said purchasing requisitioner and also for translating content to said particular purchasing requisitioner for presentation thereto by selectively retrieving one or more of said corresponding data objects and attributes according to a flag wherein said flag indicates whether or not a corresponding data object or attribute is to be presented in said third format (see at least: abstract, col. 3 lines 56-57, col. 7 line 3-col. 8 line 13). The Examiner notes that using the segmented/parsed data inbound transactions are translated to an internal format then to an outbound format.

Regarding claim 2-5 and 7, Edwards teaches:

(2) an applications content configuration module coupled to said applications content mapping module for providing specific mark up language templates which, in combination with said electronic purchase requisition applications content, are translated into content suitable for presentation to a particular purchasing requisitioner (see at least: col. 3 lines 24-37, col. 4 lines 5-10 and 50-65).

(3) the applications content configuration module is extensible to include pre-defined data descriptors for the contents of said electronic purchasing requisition

applications content (see at least: abstract, col. 4 lines 62-65, col. 11 lines 32-50, Fig. 14-15).

(4) the applications content mapping module comprises data formatting logic for formatting the contents of said electronic purchase requisition applications content from said first format into said second format (see at least: abstract, col. 3 lines 16-20).

(5) pre-defined tag information responsive to said second data format for enabling said applications content translation logic to retrieve associating data information describing the contents of said electronic purchase requisition applications content (see at least: col. 4 lines 50-65, col. 7 lines 33-47).

(7) the applications content mapping module further comprises a two step mapping logic for automatically mapping index information of said first data format into said tag information of said second data format (see at least: abstract, col. 3 lines 47-57).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-21, and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards in view of Meltzer et al. (US 6,125,391, herein referred to as Meltzer).**

Referring to claim 6 and 9, Edwards teaches all of the above as noted and further teaches using multiple formats for incoming and outgoing documents (see at least: abstract) Edwards, however, does not expressly teach the first data format to be *compliant with Extensible Markup Language (XML) content and the XML content being compliant with OBI standards*. Meltzer teaches the first data format to be *compliant with Extensible Markup Language (XML) content and the XML content being compliant with OBI standards* (see at least: abstract, col. 3 lines 25-36, col. 31 lines 57-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have modified the invention of Edwards to have included the first data format to be *compliant with Extensible Markup Language (XML) content and the XML content being compliant with OBI standards* as taught by Meltzer in order to provide protocols supporting transactions among diverse clients coupled to a network and commercial transactions among platforms having variant architectures (see at least: Meltzer, col. 1, lines 31-35).

Regarding claim 8, Edwards teaches all of the above as noted and further teaches using multiple formats for incoming and outgoing documents (see at least: abstract) Edwards, however, does not expressly teach *wherein the application content configuration module comprises a text file*. Meltzer teaches *wherein the application content configuration module comprises a text file* (see at least: col. 4 lines 42-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have modified the invention of Edwards to have included *wherein the application content configuration module comprises a text file* as taught by Meltzer in order to provide protocols supporting transactions among diverse clients coupled to a network and commercial transactions among platforms having variant architectures (see at least: Meltzer, col. 1, lines 31-35).

Regarding claim 11, Edwards teaches:

a server coupled to the content mapper (see at least: Fig. 1);
a procurement and purchasing content translator for retrieving in-bound data of a first type from a source external to said server in response to purchase requisition request from a particular order and generating an intermediary data of a second type and presenting outbound data of a third type suitable for delivery in response to said purchasing requisition request: (see at least: abstract, col. 1 lines 54-62, col. 2 lines 2-8, col. 3 line 66-col. 4 line 10, col. 4 line 33-40, col. 5 lines 46-54, col. 6 line 48-56, col. 7 lines 3-7Fig. 2, 3, and 11);

data traversing logic for traversing said database to extract data objects and attributes corresponding to said particular purchase order according to a mapping of information of said in-bound data to said intermediary data (see at least: abstract, col. 1 lines 54-62, col. 2 lines 2-8, col. 3 line 66-col. 4 line 10, col. 4 line 33-40, col. 5 lines 46-54, col. 6 line 48-56, col. 7 lines 3-7Fig. 2, 3, and 11);

a document exchange framework module coupled to said content mapper for providing data execution code for processing said purchase requisition request in said electronic purchasing and procurement system according to a flag for the out-bound XML data, wherein said flag indicates whether or not a corresponding data object or attribute is to be presented in said out- bound data (see at least: abstract, col. 1 lines 54-62, col. 2 lines 2-8, col. 3 line 66-col. 4 line 10, col. 4 line 33-40, col. 5 lines 46-54, col. 6 line 48-56, col. 7 lines 3-7Fig. 2, 3, and 11).

Edwards teaches all of the above as noted but does not expressly teach using *XML/XML data and a plurality of good and services catalogs residing in a database in said server, each of said catalogs comprising unique goods and services identification parameters*. Meltzer teaches using *XML/XML data and a plurality of good and services catalogs residing in a database in said server, each of said catalogs comprising unique goods and services identification parameters* (see at least: abstract, col. 4 lines 53-64, col. 10 lines 46-65, Fig. 4, 10, and 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have modified the invention of Edwards to have included using *XML/XML data and a plurality of good and services catalogs residing in a database in said server, each of said catalogs comprising unique goods and services*

identification parameters as taught by Meltzer in order to provide protocols supporting transactions among diverse clients coupled to a network and commercial transactions among platforms having variant architectures (see at least: Meltzer, col. 1, lines 31-35).

Regarding claim 12-14, Edwards teaches:

(12) content formatting templates specific to purchase order line item data object and attribute information defining said goods and services in said purchase order (see at least: col. 1 lines 36-43, col. 2 lines 2-8, col. 3 line 66-col. 4 line 4, Fig. 4).

(13) translation logic for translating tag information associated with data of said first type into corresponding tag information of data of said second type for processing by said electronic purchasing and procurement system (see at least: col. 4 lines 50-65, col. 7 lines 33-47).

(14) a data configuration file for providing configuration information corresponding to the content of said data of said first type to said translation logic (see at least: col. 3 line 66-col. 4 line 10, col. 11 lines 51-61, Fig. 15).

(15) the data configuration file is extensible to dynamically alter translation data provided to the XML translation logic (see at least: col. 4 lines 5-10).

Regarding claims 17-21 and 23-25, claims 17-19 and 23-25 closely resemble claims 1-13. Claims 17-19 and 23-25 are thereby rejected under the same rationale.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards in view of Laursen et al. (us 6,065,120, herein referred to as Laursen).

Regarding claim 10, Edwards teaches all of the above as noted and further teaches use of a network to facilitate transactions (see at least: Fig.1). Edwards however, does not expressly teach *wherein said particular purchasing requisitioner is a wireless personal computer*. Laursen teaches *wherein said particular purchasing requisitioner is a wireless personal computer* (see at least: Fig. 1, col. 1 line 51-col. 2 line 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have modified the invention of Edwards to have included *wherein said particular purchasing requisitioner is a wireless personal computer* as taught by Laursen in order to provide a mobile purchasing system allowing users to materialize their unproductive time into productive time (see at least: Laursen, col. 1 line 51-col. 2 line 3).

6. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards in view of Meltzer, as applied to claim 17, in further view of Laursen.

Regarding claim 22, Edwards teaches all of the above as noted and further teaches use of a network to facilitate transactions (see at least: Fig.1). Edwards however, does not expressly teach wherein said particular purchasing requisitioner is a wireless personal computer and *said data is compliant with Wireless Markup Language*

content. Laursen teaches wherein said particular purchasing requisitioner is a wireless personal computer (see at least: Fig. 1, col. 1 line 51-col. 2 line 3, col. 6 lines 30-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have modified the invention of Edwards to have included wherein said particular purchasing requisitioner is a wireless personal computer and *said data is compliant with Wireless Markup Language content* as taught by Laursen in order to provide a mobile purchasing system allowing users to materialize their unproductive time into productive time (see at least: Laursen, col. 1 line 51-col. 2 line 3).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

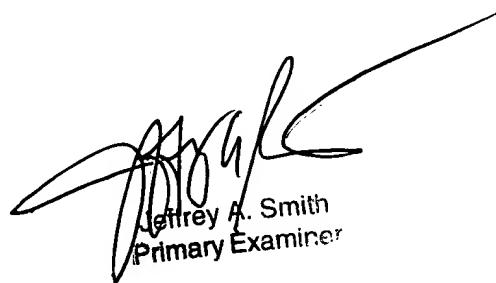
- US 4951196 A to Jackson discloses a method and apparatus for electronic data interchange
- PTO 892 U discloses the release of BuyerXpert 2.0
- PTO 892 V discloses electronic billing solutions
- US 2001/0037254 to Glikman discloses a system and method for assisting a customer in purchasing a commodity using a mobile device

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William J. Allen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1443. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogesh Garg can be reached on (571) 272-6756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

William J. Allen
Patent Examiner
July 20, 2006



Jeffrey A. Smith
Primary Examiner